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SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1888

### It Shines for All.

The last Mugwump hope went out on Friday night when the National Democratic Stereopticon on Madison square lit up this glowing truth for public observation:

"Gov. Hatt has met the issues satisfactorily to the people. He must be continued to finish his work."

This stereopticon is under the absolute control of the National Democratic Committee. It is the instrument of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S friends. It shines for CLEVELAND, price not stated.

It seems that in the future it will also shine for HILL. Its beams will now penetrate and heat up the great Democratic heart, and henceforth the United Democracy will truly glow.

It will be but a short while after that until the poor Mugwump careass will be parched by the intensity of the Democratic fire. Peace, then, to the poor thing's ashes!

### Trusts Again.

Perhaps the greatest humbug of the hour is the denunciation of trusts, uttered, as it is for the most part, merely for political effeet. A trust is a vast partnership, a combination in trade or manufactures. The objects of trade being to buy as cheap as possible, to sell as dear as possible, and to get control of the market as far as possible, the formation for these purposes of these gigantic and widely extended partnerships is just as natural and regular as the partnership of two shoemakers or two blacksmiths. At present these great combinations are

usually confined to business in one community or in one country; but the immense copper trust, with Mr. SECRETAN of Paris at its head, shows that with capital enough, the arrangement can be extended so as to take in all the countries of the world. International trusts may become as plenty hereafter as those that are confined to a single State.

Against this new and enlarged form of commercial partnership, ordinary legislation is pretty sure to be powerless, because in itself the thing is consistent with the principles of civilization. Penal statutes cannot prevent it, neither can political blatherskite arrest its development.

Just as laboring people have the right to form unions to keep up and regulate wages, so merchants and manufacturers have the right to form trusts to keep up and regulate the prices of their merchandise.

Liberty is the true law for all. If a trust makes very much money, other trusts will rise up to compete with it. A blg capital may be requisite, but the experience of this country demonstrates that where there is free competition, the thing will be done. The West Shore Railroad required a big capital, but it was forthcoming.

Penal statutes and prosecutions cannot suppress commercial enterprise. Take the sugar trust, for instance, how is that going to be broken down or its extension prevented by such a petty attack as the Attorney-General of New York has set on foot? Suppose it be proved that this trust has made use of a corporate seal when it had no right to do so. and that it is liable to be mulcted on that account, what then? They will pay the line, and change the method of their combination, and go on in business without the seal; or they will move their headquarters to some place where they will be free from such annoyance, and where the principle that men can go into partnership with each other for wholesale business as well as for retail will be respected.

When the rights of individual property are once re-cognized, the right to organize partnership, and associations on the largest posible scale follows as a necessary consequence But suppose that, instead of suing the sugar trust for acting as a corporation without a distinct statutory right to do so, the State of New York should determine to go into the surrar manufacturing business on its own account. That would be a different Socialism, and, while it would doubtless be expensive to the taxpayers of the State. the sugar trust would hardly be able to contend against it. The greater and richer association of the two would smash the smaller one. But would the people gain anything by the change? Would Government Socialism, with the State owning everything, manufacturing everything, and carrying on every sort of business, be better for the people than the present system, with its private property, private farming and manufactures, the free initiative of the individual citizen, and the right of associations, of partnerships, and of trusts, which now belong to him?

This is a serious and far-reaching question. It extends a long distance beyond the politics of the present campaign, and humbug and cant cannot afford any help toward solving the problem.

## Cleveland and Grant.

History is repeating itself curiously in President CLEVELAND'S retaliation policy. Eighteen years ago the fishery controversy had assumed a phase much like the present, and what is remarkable, precisely the same remedy which President CLEVELAND now calls for was then proposed and demanded by President GRANT. Then, as now, a reciprocity treaty, after having run its course, had been dropped for several years, through the unwillingness of our people to renew it. Then as now, a modus vinendi, in the form of a license system for fishermen based on tonnage, had been devised and put in operation by Canada. Then, too, as now, there had been gross infringements of our rights. President Grant presented to Congress an account of these Canadian outrages, which might be taken almost without alteration to describe what has been going on for the last two years. We quote from GRANT's message:

"This semi-independent but irresponsible agent [the Dominion of Canada] has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized sittions notice or warning, in violation of the cust nial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this un friendly and vexatious treatment was desirned to be harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to political effect upon this Government."

What remedy, then, did President GRANT recommend in his message to Congress in 1870? We again quote his words:

"I resommend you to confor upon the Executive the ower to suspend by proclaimation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares, and m chandles in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme seasure become necessary, to suspend the operation of my laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of anada are permitted to enter the waters of the Unite

Compare this language with that of the message which President CLEVELAND has just sent to Cougress:

I recommend immediate legislative action confe ring upon the Luccative the power to suspend by pre-lamation the operation of all laws and regulations per-mitting the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in across or over the territory of the United Stat

to or from Canada." It will be seen that President CLEVELAND

has an exact precedent for his present course, and that he only demands a little less than President Grant had asked in almost the same language. Looking at the matter even in its entirely minor relation as feature of the pending election struggle in this country, it is obvious how the President disarms the criticism of his opponents by adopting the very scheme devised in analo gous circumstances by one of their most distinguished representatives nearly eighteen years ago. This is in a literal sense bor-

rowing a page out of their book of statecraft. The President, however, need not go back to the year 1870 for a justification of his course. Two years ago, in August, 1886 the Hon. PATRICK A. COLLINS introduced a retaliation bill designed to exclude from our ports and waters all Canadian vessels and from our territory all cars and vehicles belonging to Canadians.

It is but just to point out, however, that while the remedies for American grievances thus indicated by President GRANT and President CLEVELAND are identical, there are in other respects differences between their utterances on the subject. President GRANT denied in the strongest terms the right of what he called "the irresponsible colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada." to arrest, examine, and condemn American vessels found in Canadian waters. Quoting the Canadian law on this subject, he declared that "should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States." And again, having cited the ciaim that the only purposes for which an American Scherman could lawfully enter Canadian waters were those of seeking shelter, repair, wood, and water, Gen. GRANT announced to Congress that "so far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States."

In marked contrast with these utterances are those of President CLEVELAND in his previous message to Congress on the fishery question. In sending to the Senate, six months ago, the treaty which that body has rejected, he used quite different language as to the exclusory power of the treaty of 1818, and made a special point as to the treaty prohibition of the purchase of bait. But whatever the differences of their utterances as a whole, it is clear that President CLEVE-LAND stands now in the exact footsteps of his predecessor as to the practical method of seeking redress.

### A Song of Lawn Tennis.

A sweet poem, upon which the Muse has breathed, charming in verse, very attractive in sentiment, graphic, spirited, and enlightened with a comprehensive, fundamental, and sympathetic understanding of the delightful subject of which it treats, has at last appeared worthly to hymn lawn tennis. The literature of this sport, the noblest outdoor game which knows no sex, is extremely meagre. It has not yet been developed in volume or quality to a degree to satisfy the meditative moods of its countess votaries, in their natural longing to read and hear of it while a too wet court or a "tennis elbow" forbids the unscrewing of the racquet press. To the true tennis player, the devotee to the game in mind as well as body, we present with great satisfaction some lines from the St. James's Gazette, of a character to make one feel that this fascinating and noble pastime has finally commanded the talents and study of a genuine poet. A perusal of this poem will show that in lawn tennis one may play, not only the game of his or her life, as the professional might say, but the game of Life itself, in its most important and influential phase. Hark Oh, ENGULERAT! Oh, ENGULERAT! thy racquet's ready. Last year you swore a swear to meet the RENSHAWS hand to hand: You go to which singles, but what will glory be Compared with if, my love, you pull the Doubles off with me?

Oh, look upon my costume, dear, for I have lost the aid have stayed the tears and prayers from one You know that I can volley, dear, as well as any can.
You've often said I take my back hand strokes just like
a man.

Then say that I may wend with thee! I've doffed my and "Slazenger within this press; Fot-hunting I will roam with thee; then tell me, tell me If that's the way in which you'd like to spend your

Oh, shouldst then fall, my Exculsion, and not play up to On shoulds the second service of the second second service of the second second

service is severe and, like to mercy, backward broaks: an; her that gives, but oh! it puzzles him that It blessets her that gives, but oh! It puzzles him that takes.

Nay, smile not at my words, sweetheart, the goss hath slender beak But brings its quarry nobly down: I'm dodgy though I'm weak.

Ah! Enquilager, my soul's adored, you cannot say me You know you said that I'd improved immensely in my play.

No. no: thine arm is round me, that hiss upon my brow shows that two single ones have entered for the Doubles now.

The author of these lines was evidently born a poet, to be made, later in life, a lawn tennis player. An expert's acquaintance with every nicety and feature of the game is expressed in each line, which tells directly of the proposition on the part of askilful young woman that a certain young man, unquestionably high up in tennis circles, since he had once thought of tackling the brothers RENSHAW, should make a pair with her and roam in search of mugs offered for mixed doubles. A mixed double, oh! you who chatter by the domestic hearth instead of volleying on the domestic lawn, is a contest between two sides, each composed of a man and a woman. Assuming this most universal form of tennis, the mixed double, to be essentially its highest, our poet's undeniable all-around ability shows that in the lyre which shall celebrate the game adequately, the chord of sentiment must be struck in harmony with that which regularly sounds for the deeds of athletes.

Besides its unequalled potentiality for providing peculiarly attractive and healthful sport, lawn tennis has certainly suggested the query, if it has not advanced it somewhat boldly, whether in any game which calls for the qualities and accomplishments of the athlete, woman can think of engaging in a contest with man.

The major opinion will be, doubtless. that she cannot. However they may rank with their sisters intellectually, such English players as the RENSHAWS, or LAWFORD, or HAMILTON, or CHIPP, the man who never makes a back-hand stroke, but instead changes his racquet from the right to the left hand, which he uses with equal skill; or BS SEARS, OF TAYLOR, OF CHASE, OF CAMPBELL or SLOCUM in this country, have not yet seen their plane of skill threatened seriously by the invasion of a woman. On the other hand, an extremely interesting account of the young woman who this year and last year won the English ladies' singles, shows that the star of woman which shines particularly over the tennis lawn, is both bright and rising. This Miss Dop is described by one of the best critics as having "absolutely the most perfect fore-hand drive of any living player, male or female." This forms "atremendous attack." Her volleying is described as "very sure," and, too, as "executed with great judgment." She even "ventures up

together she must be accounted a good if not great player, even among the game's tip-top swells. We are told by players who have had the fortune to see this remarkable young woman in action that she would easily handle nine-tenths of the men who use recquets here, and that she would defeat many of those even who fancy their game nough to enter championship tournaments And lawn tennis has been played for less than fifteen years only, and it is the first really athletic sport offered which is not beyond a woman's strength.

How will the girls rank, then, in twenty years more? Bless their hearts, though, may they never disdain the feelings of fair EMENGARDE for her ENGUILBERT, even if they do eventually best our heads off!

### The Smallest People in the World.

None of the remarkable discoveries made by explorers in the depths of Africa has ever excited deeper interest than SCHWEIN-FURTH'S vivid description of the Akka dwarfs whom he found in the northeastern part of the Congo basin. Living among tribes of splendid physical development, these little people, from four feet to four feet six inches in height, are noted for their courage and agility, for their prowess as hunters, and for their unusual dexterity in the use of the bow and spear. In a recent lecture in London Prof. FLOWER, director of the Natural History Museum, described them as the smallest people in the world, and expressed the opinion, now generally held, that they and their relatives south of the Congo are the Pigmies who were known to the Greeks, and of whom HERODOTUS and ARISTOTLE gave descriptions that were long believed to be fanciful.

The industry of four great travellers, who took up the work of exploration where STANLEY left it, has now supplied us with considerable information about the remarkable Batwa dwarfs, who are spread in little communities through the densely wooded regions south of the great northern bend of the Congo. They have been found in districts about 400 miles apart and in much of the intervening regions that are still little known. They have been studied by WOLF near the Lulua River, still further east by Wissmann in the interminable forests which sunlight hardly penetrates north of the Sankuru, by GRENFELL and Von François on the Bussera and Tchuapa Rivers, and by GRENFELL on the Lubilash, southwest of Stanley Falls. These discoveries were made in the years 1885 and 1886, out the explorers were too busy accumulating facts to prepare them for public perusal, and we have had only the most fragmentary allusions to these unique and interesting ittle folks until the writings of WOLF, WISSMANN, and Von François were pub

lished in Germany this summer. One day Dr. Wolf was pushing through the forests east of the Lulua River, when he suddenly came upon a little glade in which were about twenty tumbledown beehive huts, the homes of the Batwa. He had seen a few of these little people, kept as hunters at the towns of big chiefs, but this was the first time he had met them in their own poorly cared for villages. Some of them could speak the language of the Bakuba, the great tribe which claims this region, but they were so awe struck by the white man's sudden advent that they would hardly utter a word. A crowd of nearly a hundred coffee-brown little folks, none of them larger than children two-thirds grown, stood timidly at a distance and surveyed visitors in wonder. Dr. Wolle won their confidence so far at last that they permitted him to approach, and, unobserved by the natives, he took the heights of many of them on a spear shaft. These and later measurements by Dr. Wolf of full-grown adults vary from four feet three inches to four feet seven and one-half inches. The average height, according to the several authorities, seems to be about four feet five inches. Unlike the Akka, the Batwa are not unusually prognathous, nor have they disproportionately large abdomens, but they are compact, well-built little creatures, without any physical peculiarity except their small size. Lieut, Wiss-MANN, however, received quite an unfavorable impression of the Batwa from the few specimens he saw among the Bassonge, whom he describes as dwelling in tiny huts, despised by their neighbors, ill shaped, and

woebegone specimens of humanity.

All through this great forest region may

be found these nomad hunters. In little bands of eight or more families they build their grass huts wherever game is plentiful, live there a few months, and then move on to other hunting grounds. Here and there in the woods they dig pits about eight feet deep, which they cover with branches and turf, and in these traps they catch elephants, hippopotami, and buffaloes, which are often impaled upon sharpened stakes driven into the bottom of the pits. They also hunt large game with the bow and spear. They cannot kill an elephant at once with their weapons, but they seldom lose an animal they once wound. Von François says that, lying in ambush, they attack the largest game, and follow it if necessary for days. Whenever the wounded animal halts it becomes the target for a fresh shower of spears, and finally weakened by loss of blood it falls an easy prey. The cunning Pigmies incur small loss of weapons in these long chases after elephants and buffaloes. Their arrow and spear heads are barbed and cannot drop out of the wound, neither do they lose the spear shafts, for they are fastened by stout cords to the head. and if the animal in his flight brushes against trees, the shafts, instead of falling to the ground, merely dangle against his sides It is not usual for explorers to find the Batwa timid and undemonstrative, like the first villagers that Dr. Wolf . met. They have earned the reputation of being very ugly and pugnacious little fellows. In we they use poisoned arrows. They take warpath at night, steal noise up to the sleeping village of enemy, fire the huts, and kill people with arrows and spears by the light of their burning houses. Their fallen foes and their prisoners become food at cannibal feasts, for the Batwa, like the Akka, are num-

bered among the anthropophagi of Africa. Their fame as fighters has travelled far, and the natives who accompanied GRENFELL and Von François were panic stricken when they first saw a dwarf. One of their peculiarities is the fact that on their numerous marches they do not sleep by camp fires at night, like other natives, but stretch themselves on the branches of trees, which they clasp with arms and legs, and there peacefully and safely slumber, out of the reach of wild beasts.

"Don't go near the dwarfs," was the admonition of the Congo natives to GRENFELL. They permit no one to enter their country. They poison their weapons. They are the ugliest of mortals, and have great heads with bearded chius upon the smallest of bodies." Sure enough, GRENFELL and Von FRANÇOIS found beard on the face of many a Batwa, but the heads of the dwarfs are not disproportionately large, and their features not especially ugly. Unlike the Akks, who are also is said to be far above contempt, and al- nearly naked, the Betwa wear a wide strip

of native cloth around their loins. Unakilled in any arts save those of war and the chase, they chiefly depend for their weapons, their grain, and vegetables upon the tribes of people near whom they live, most of whom acknowledge their inferiority as hunters to the Batwa, and gladly encourage them to barter their loads of game for products of the garden, brass wire, and beads. The Batwa use these European commodities to buy wives, and throughout the wide region they inhabit they are thus becoming gradually merged with the surrounding peoples. Not a few communities of pure Batwa have been found, but mixed breeds are also common. The Batwa and the Akka, it is believed, are the remnants of a once very numerous race, and both are gradually dying out, victims of the more powerful tribes around them and of their inferior attainments in the arts of living. Many of the Batwa children die for lack even of such imperfect care as most savage mothers give their offspring. There seems to be little maternal affection, and in flight the tiny mothers have often been known to abandon their babies to their fate.

At the furthest points reached on both the

Bussera and Tchuapa Rivers, about 215 miles apart, the continued advance of the little steamer Peace was rendered impossible by the frantic hostility of the Batwa and their neighbors. Von Francois, one of the most graphic writers and accomplished geographers who have visited Africa, makes a lively picture of the howling little demons on the shores of the Bussera, showering hundreds of arrows that, slimy with poison, dashed against the steel network which protected the steamer, or stuck in its wooden sun roof. He gives us a vivid idea of the agility and acrobatic accomplishments of these people 215 miles away on the Tchuapa. He saw the little warriors clambering along precipitous slopes above the river, where there seemed hardly a foothold; saw them swinging like monkeys from limb to limb of trees, and climbing out on branches overhanging the water so that they might speed their arrows at shorter range against the puffing and impertinent monster that had dared to intrude upon the privacy of the little folks. He heard their ear-splitting yells, which were wholly out of proportion to their physical insignificance. Grenfell is a man of peace, and, unlike some other explorers. he did not choose to shoot lead at them. A few blank cartridges, however, had an excellent moral effect when the enemy took to cances and seemed bent on making a prize of the little vessel.

What is the past history of these most unique and extraordinary of African races? We are not likely to have a complete answer to this question. As yet we have had only a glimpse of them, and the study of their anguages, traditions, and habits may throw light upon their past. All our present evidence points to the probability that they have descended from the earliest inhabitants of the continent. We know something of the migrations of the tribes, around them. and there may yet be found evidence to show the correctness of the hypothesis that the Akka north and the Batwa south of the Congo, the Doko of Abyssinia, the Obongo of the Gaboon, and the Bushmen of South Africa are remnants of one great family.

#### Women's Rights in Washington Territory.

The Supreme Court of Washington Territory has just rendered a decision declaring invalid the act of the Territorial Legislature ssed this year assuming to confer the right of suffrage upon women.

The full text of the decision, which is be fore us, is long enough to fill three columns and a half of a newspaper, but the points involved and determined are very simple.

A Territory, has no constitution, properly socalled. Its charter of rights and liberties is the act of Congress under which the Territorial Government was organized. This statute takes the place of a constitution, and it is beyond the power of a Territorial Legislature to enact any law in conflict with this organic act, as it is commonly termed. Whenever such a law is passed, therefore, the courts pronounce it invalid, just as a State court would declare unconstitutional a statute passed in contravention of a State Constitution.

The act of Congress under which Washington Territory was organized in 1853 declared that every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who was a resident of the Territory at the time of the enactment of the statute, and who possessed certain qualifications therespecified, should be entitled to vote at the first election. It then proceeded to say that the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly;

provided that the right to vote should be

exercised "only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years." It was argued that these provisions of the organic act contained nothing to prevent the Territorial Legislature from conferring the right of suffrage upon women. It is true that in the first election only white male nhabitants could vote; but the legislative assembly was empowered to prescribe the qualifications of voters at all subsequent slections, provided it insisted upon the requirement that such voters should be citizens-the law did not say male citizens-of

the United States. With reference to the first election, it is plain that Congress intended to allow a very much larger number of persons to vote than should be permitted to participate in subse quent elections. In the first instance, every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, resident in the Territory, might exercise the right of suffrage. Afterward it could be exercised only by citizens. But did the omission of this part of the acto specify that they should be male citizens imply that the Territorial Legislature could

authorize women to vote? The Supreme Court of the Territory has decided that it did not. At the time the organic act was passed, says Chief Justice JONES, the word citizen was "well understood as applicable only to male citizens of over twenty-one years of age, when used as relating to the grant of the privileges of the elective franchise." He shows that during the entire existence of Washington Territory, whenever the privilege of voting has been under consideration there, the word citizen in the organic act has uniformly been construed to mean male citizen; and he very properly insists upon this practical construction as entitled to great weight.

This decision will doubtless be criticised by the advocates of women's rights. There is no occasion, however, for them to find fault with the court which rendered it, for it appears to be sound law. Their remedy, if they have any, is to apply to Congress, which can extend the right of suffrage in Washington Territory if it sees fit. We shall be surprised if the Supreme Court at Washington reverses the decision of the Territorial Court. In the Bevised Statutes of the United States are many provisions relating to the eligibility of citizens to hold office. These I have never been supposed to apply to women, but it is difficult to perceive why they do not include women as well as men if such a construction is to be given to the word "cit izen" in the act of Congress under which Washington Territory was organized.

# A Clever Bit of Politics.

Our esteemed coatemporary, the Mail and Express, contains a number of good Republican opinions of Mr. CLEVELAND's Betallation Message. They are satisfactory reading. The Hon, JAY A. HUBBELL, a Michigander whose name was somewhat familiar six years ago, says that Mr. CLEVELAND "has simply adopted a clap-trap method to get a little political capital." The Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT, a young Republican who is handsome enough to be a Democrat, is 'afraid some people may be mean enough to say Mr. CLEVELAND does It for campaign purposes." The Hon. FRANCIS HENDRICKS. who doesn't need the salt of Syracuse to preserve him fresh, considers the message to be a political trick." Judge C. M. FAIRBANKS of Indianapolis avers that "the President merely wishes to make political capital." Mr. P. E. STUDEBAKER, an eminent maker of wagons, makes the opinion that Mr. CLEVELAND is trying to be shrewd, but will fail to connect.

The Washington despatches show that the Hon. WILLIAM PITT FRYE calls the message 'a political makeshift." The Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS said in the Senate on Friday that if he had been five or six years younger he should have been surprised at the message. It is permitted us to suspect that the venerable Vermonter was surprised. It must be admitted, however, that his inquiry why the President, never having shown any disposition to use the power of retaliation given him by Congress in March, 1887, should now ask for more retaliation, is pertinent and proper.

But the consensus of Republican opinion and the consensus of Democratic opinion seem to indicate that Mr. CLEVELAND's message is a brilliant political stroke. The rejection of the fisheries treaty seemed to put

him in a hole. He has climbed out. THE SUN has more than once directed pub lie attention to the fact that GROVER CLEVELAND is an able political mathematician. The Republicans insist that he is shifty. We take it that a man who plays the glorious game of politics for all its possipilities, fits his play to his hand and understands how demoralizing to his opponents quick changes and surprises may be. Mr. CLEVELAND makes mistakes sometimes, but he manœuvres well for position.

The Republicans of Wisconsin have nominated a newspaper editor for Governor. The nan is Mr. W. D. HOARD of Atkinson, Jefferson county. He is by nature an agriculturist as vell as a statesman, and his chief paper-we believe there are several of them-is devoted to the affairs of the dairy, and is published weekly. He was a soldier in the war, and was an orderly at Gen. BUTLER's headquarters during the occupation of New Orleans, Mr. HOARD is also one of the greatest humorists of the country and can tell a story better than any other man. He was nominated against the machine and the politicians, and his election is cortain. We tender to him the assurance of our distin guished admiration.

What will THE SUN think of the Old Roman wandering through the country and attacking the idea of a protective tariff !- Indianapoits Journal.

THE SUN honors every man according to hi manliness, sincerity, and courage. Judge THURMAN is not a believer in protection, but in free trade, and he says so like a man. We are not convinced by his arguments, but we listen to him always with respect and interest.

We learn from the Freeman's Journal that the Marquis of Salisbury, now Prime Minister of England, having the right of appointing the clergyman to Bishop Hatfield, where he resides, has given the living to the Rev. Lord GASCOYNE CECIL his son. This secures to the son an income of over £2,000. There are two churches, and the minister in charge of one of them has been allowed £100 a year. If such an appointment had been made in this republic it would have been thought scan-

The necessity for war taxes passed away Away, then, with the great war tax, the internal revenue! It was unknown before the war, and was created only for the purposes of the war. No other kind of taxation is so much a war tax as that

The Republican Territorial Convention of Dakota has made a curious platform. It isnounces the Administration for not hawing Dakota into the Union. remarks that Congress should admit Dakota as two States, and pats General Harrison on the back as a friend of Dakota. The notion that there are a number of millions of voters who do not pine to have one or two Dakotan States added to the present collection does not seem to have entered into the minds of these simple Republicans of Dakota. But the Dakotans can make up their minds that the Union is not in an agony to have them annexed. There were imperious reasons why Nevada should be made a State; but if there were a way of reducing a State to the Territorial condition, a majority of the citizens of the United States would prob ably be glad to see Nevada reduced.

It is true that the case of Dakota is different It is an agricultural community with permanent resources of prosperity, not a mere dug-out and abandoned mine like Nevada. But it is also true that the people of the rest of the country are rather of opinion that Dakota should come into the Union as one State and not two States, It would be unjust to give to Dakota the great privilege of two or of four representatives in Senate until she has the condition of wealth and growing population which will indicate that she will be the worthy peer of the other States. Meanwhile she will suffer no disadvantage. The candidates for Senators or Congressman from Dakota may suffer from impatience; but neither the Territory nor the States will be the worse for the delay.

The Republicans are trying to make a party question of the admission of Dakota. If there is one man between the St. Croix River and Puget Sound whose vote for President will be affected by the whines of Dakota, we should be glad to publish his name. The roll of States is well filled up already. New candidates for admission must present stronger credentials than Dakota can as yet bring.

The Brooklyn Eagle advises that "men who must bet should not neglect any offer of odds that HILL will run ahead of CLEVELAND." This looks as though the Eagle expects a good deal of betting on that subject.

The New York Freeman's Journal ancounces that "the politics of the gentlemen who have bought the Freeman's Journal is natter of indifference to the editor. It is sufficient that the paper will remain true to the MASTER.'

It is agreeable to know that there is to be no change in the character of this admirable paper.

From the Detroit Free Prest

The two young people thought to have been drowned near Bar Harbor: Were they drowned, or did they close?

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Deputy Sheriff Anderson says that Danny Lyons was the most interesting prisoner he has ever had in his custody. He was no trouble at all. It was a source of a good deal of worriment to Lyons how he should bid good by to his mother, and when she did come on Fri-day he told Anderson not to let her in: but Anderson told him that he had written her to come, and that she would accuse the Sheriff of denying her admission to her son. Dan finally decided he would see her, and said: "Well, let her come in thee, but make it short. I'll

tip you a wink when I want her to go, and you be firm." After the interview she said that she would call again Sunday, and she did call on Sunday. ast time she would see him alive, but she insisted that she would call again on Monday.

"Good heavens, Anderson, tell her that it is impossi,
ble," Lyons whispered. "Atkinson 'll be at work with

the machine in the yard. One peep at it will drive her

It took an hour's talk from Dan, Anderson, and Warden Osborne to persuade Mra. Lyons not to call again.

President Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor is in communication with Secretary Broadhead of the Parliamentary Committe of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, an organization upon which the Federation of Labor is modelled. Broad head wants the American Federation of Labor to send out a representative to the International Congress, which is to convene on Nov. 6 next. Gompers says that the chauces are fair for sending out a representative.

The politicians are slowly returning from Saratora. There was a quartet in at Morrow's barber shop yesterday. One of them sat in Carl Jacob's chair. "Have a shampoo, shave, and hair cut, Congressman!" remarked Carl

"Only a sh-," the politician replied, when Carl ined him with: "Your bair is full of railread dust. Everybody's is who comes from Saratoga. Never naw such a dusty strip of road in the country."

"I didn't come by train, I came down by boat," the politician answered.

Carl was staggered, but for a moment only.
"Of course, from Albany by boat, by cars there from
Saratoga." Carl quietly said. "I've been to Saratoga
myself. It took a week for me to get clean. You'll have the shampeo and the hair cut, Congress
The politician said he would.

Edward P. Alila, the owner of the great iron works at Milwaukee, in which 1,500 men are employed, and who has just raised his voice against the free trade disturbers, is to be see at times in the Fifth Avenue Hotel of this city. He is a septuagenarian of slender frame, and has need of an ear trumpst. He is a great favorite with his host of workers, and is a champion of their rights. More than half of them have, through a scheme of his devising, become the owners of the houses is which they live. He is constantly cooperating wish them in carrying out projects to promote their interess, and their success is recorded in a pamphlet which is fall of instruction. Mr. Alits has for twenty years been an advocate of greenbackism, and at one time stood as the Greenback-Labor candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

There is a great deal of talk about a new authoress. Mrs. Gerirude Atherion, who has written wierd, pow-erful and uncouth story entitled "What Dreams May The hereine lives in an ancient castle in Wales, but the scenes are mainly in Lords ion of souls. Mrs. Atherion has attained a great deal f social fame in San Francisco and Washing is connected by marriage or bleed with many promi ment people in Washington political 1fc. She is a blend. tall graceful, handsome and remarkably brilliant and polished talker.

Even a tyrowculd know that rehearsals are begin ning for the out-of-town companies is New York. From 11 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon, there s a continual succession of buriesque and light operation girls on Broadway, rushing to and from the theatre and talking shop unshaven and ragged looking gentlemen who also line that thoroughfare, and advertise by their manner and attire their connection with the stage. The beauty of costume which the women invariably exhibit is not duplicated by the men. The discrepancy, however, is not remarkable when the conditions of the two sexe regarding the stage are carefully considered

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The University of Toms's has beer opened. As a record in tiger shooting Col Markham's is called good. He has killed seventy-six. Of the 8,000,000 franca worth of china made last year

at Limegea one-half came to America.

The daily opening of the churches is being advocated neartily by Lord Carnaryos and the Bishop of Cam-pridge.

bridge.

The Empress Victoria has promised that no biography of Kaiser Fritz shall be published for five years. There is no dread of a scandal-therefore at present.

Mr. W. E. Yanderbit has rented Lausdowne House for use next season. Lord Roseberry has recently lived. there, and it is one of the finest houses in London. Among the exhibits in a Beigian dog show is a breed of dogs, the Schipperkes, found only in Belgium. They are made use of as watch dogs on board the numerous

inland navigation boats. They are small black dogs, without tails and with peinted ears, of extraordinary stelligence and fidelity. An English resident of Paris enters the discussion started by Mrs. Caird's statement that marriage is a failure, with a very interesting statement. He says that he knows intimately almost all the literary men in Paris. and that in spite of the fact that French literature akes any other effort than to show that the

marriage tie is intolerable, the authors "mostly lead tried lives of the utmost In the course of the recent naval manuscrives Admiral Figurey bembarded a quiet Scetch port on Sunday. thile the peaceful Scots were at church, and thereupen the West of Scotland Sabbath Pretection Association came down upon him with this resolution: "That a morial be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty pr ing against such an outrage, and requesting their lord-ships to prohibit anything of the kind being permitted on Scottish territory in fature, as it is considered an insuit to the feelings of the Scottish people that their Sat bath rest and public worship should be disturbed by

The children of Marc Thomegay have recently caused

the record of one of the most curious legal c tions ever known. Marc was a workman of Geneva, who came to England in 1734. According to his own account, as he told it in a petition to the Council of leneva some years afterward "one of the first ties he formed in England was an attachment for Miss Martha Powia whem he intended to marry as soon as fortune would allow him to do so." Being unable to marry, they lived together for several years and had three children. In 1740, however, he married Elizabeth children. In 17th nowver, he mairrow hits deals woodhouse and one daughter was born to them.

Etinabeth Woodhouse died in 1747, and in 1755, he finally married Martha Powia by whom he had three more children. Two of her children, had three more workers a supposed to General had three more children. Iwo of her children, born before her marriage, returned to Geneva and married there, and in order to legitimize them Mare in 1774 appealed to the Council. This not being contrary to the law of Switzerland, was granted, and the children pronounced legitimate. In 1885 a lady who was descended from Marc and his wife Elizabeth died intestate in England, possessed of a large property, and to find her next of kin it was sary to go back to the children of Martha Powls. Then came the issue between the de-scendants of the three children born before wellock. ut legitimized by the Geneva court, and the oblidres born after wedlock, who were legitimate unquestionably according to Buglish law. The English law closs not ldren to be made legitimate by subsequent sarriage, but it gives effect to the laws of other cour tries which hold the contrary. The question was of what country was Marc a citizen when he married Martha Powis? The Court holds that he had become a citizen of England, and had never renounced his alle

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: An Albany despatch in your issue of the 14th inst. says that the Secretary of State has received a number of letters asking for the provisions of the supposed law which makes it a misdementoriosell coal under weight, and that no such bill was to be found. That bill I intro-duced in the Legislature, and it passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel's office in this city, where it now lies awaiting the pleasure of the officials in that

The Secretary of State Should Look Harder.

fice. Very truly yours. WILLIAM DALTON, Seventeenth District. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

He Has a Right to be Proud

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Yesterday the first time since the war that I had occasion to proud of my country, and that occasion was when end Cleveland's letter. . I must confess, too, that I am upremely disgusted with Senator Edmunds LOVAL AMERICAN.

Advice to Wide-mouthed Damsels. From the Philadelphia Record. Young ladies who wish to have small mo re kindly savised to repeat this at frequent inte intring the day "Fanny Finch freed ave flound rogs for Frances rowler's tather."

And Everybody Approved. From the Baston Record. Mr. Cleveland might get Mrs. C. to tter of acceptance has already wer

"Has the campaign opened in your neighborhood yet?" asked a citizen yesterday of a farmer from one of the Western townships.

"Oh, yas." was the reply.

"Much enthusiasm ""

"Hasse of it. It has got so that no Demograt can beyrow a drawing of tea from a Especializat, and ne Rapublican could get a har of sone from a Demograt if he was sying for it. Oh, yes, the campaign has epublic."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN

The summer blizard, followe enings of a frost, hasplayed havos ban watering places The haste New Yorkers rush thek to New 3r faintest approach & autumn, spal the city, but not forthe rural tage of its n-habitants. In fet, there is subjuc tat American men life so well as therein hors, their clubs, their counting rooms as the city routine of their sgular lives. The peripetic tastes of the community are im ed abost entirely to the fomen, who crave ariet and excitement, and seek it where erit is o be found. The crofding of Delmoned at thiste dinner hour aft the cheerful aspe of asnaes and shops dumg the last week annual migration from the sea themeuntains, whichhas began a little usual this yer. The ladies hav stay. Theymow very well that low does, ne make a summer. few northers zephyrs betoken the center of winter, and there is probably endrice ough in the keeping of the weather business dupply a consideable amount of discreter uring

the next liw weeks.

It has seen a lively week at sew; t: the
two biggst balls of the sease he taken place, the tennis tournament haveraged the Casino gery morning, while pol, aritunting fields has occupied the afternoons dore Gery has given a big lunced in board the Eletra, Miss Leary has he nother of her delightful musicales, and the Jano dances have tren well attended, and, if ogble, more enjoyel than the private balls.

Mr. Hargous was not so fortuntes Mr. Van Alenin having a fine night font enurtainmen. for even in summer the pless riin will drigthrough the most elaborateraisted and deprated veranda roofs, thereis fill look meerable when their curls all bases hang lipp and straight upon theilereleads, and tille ball dresses insist upon sentig the fog and dampness by clinging in be sicky folds bout their pretty wearers. The the effect of the cotilien was somewhat mind by the ugly freaks of the elements at Mistarpus's coming out. Nothing, however, cld fevent the young débutante from lookingos charmingly picturesque in her simple hit gown, with ber hair in a rich coil at the schof her neck, with no ornament but a heavyol hair pin.

Among the most striking and in the ballroom was Mrs. Cooper Hewitwh was really superb in an Empress Joseph costume of green and gold, with unlimid paris and dia monds. Miss Florence Grirol was also in green and gold, and lookes remely handsome, as did Miss Emily Tekscher in the some, as did Miss Emily esseler in the colors of the Emerald Isle, at trimmings of ivy leaves. One of the hancost women in the room was Mrs. Portewn of the well-known portrait painter, we said to paint only beautiful women, a best line to pursue than that of the French sais, Bornat and Cabanel, who are inclined tell it ther sitters to American millionaires. In. Portr should desire a model for Undine, I cald hardly find a better one than his wife she apeared at Mr. Hargous's ball, in a sume if silvery Nile green, which suited by selicite beauty admirably. Altogether, the allrom was a beautiful scene, an I with itselling of cerulean blue to represent the sky ad its masses of fernery and greenery, mided wh the rich colors of roses and hydrames, mue a sylvan

bower worthy of Rosalind melf.

Mr. Van Alen's grand has warning cannot be described in a few ords. Folumns of printed matter could hany do astice to all the varied attractions thawere rovided for his friends. The house self course absorbed the most attentio las kely wonen. rich costumes, and precous ones cm be seen every day in Newportbut original and costly a mansion as the consteller Pint is rare. People wandered sout order the soft radiance of millions of war lists, an exact and wondered, for every diall from the rare tapestried hangings to doc handes and tapestried hangings to doc wainscoting, were absoluted uniqe and worthy of inspection. M. Her Canon led a very lively german, in whether comini col-ors of blue and yellow, in fab is an flowers, waved and fluttered, and in he sort figures enveloped as handsome; one of ballet as enveloped as handsome a cos d ballet as

ever were piloted by an etimeads Mornings at the Casho, tring no tennis tournament, have been a few a she. Many nly consionally young matrons, who appear at evening entertainments, alook tennis meetings, and look most are to in their light gowns and broad had deed, it is doubtful whether men doubt mire them more in these dallets. more in these dainty costures an wher arrayed in décolleté evenin ge such is is now the "correct thing." # T rsday norn e who adors ing at the Casino, beside t every social gathering, werfit perfect health burg, looking very bright all after her European tour; fra orillari thenerryman, Miss Lisses Wimercor, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Georgia Heckscher, and he ding, Reed, Redmond, and Coper, all of shom

were most picturesquely con Mrs. Colgate (former) Mistora Smit . who was thrown from Mr. Alexander Leith co on Saturday last, has been removed to the Ocean House, and has by remeans reovered from the shock of the sectiont. Leith would seem to be pursued an undestiny in his driving of four-in-and tens. Mrs. John Davis is only now entall free rom the effects of her fall at Lenoxw, year go, when she was pitched off the be seat of r. Leith's

coach very much as Mrs. eigate The month of Augusta alwayshe best of the season at Bar Harbo as thenho sky and sea are of one tint of Heness. t nces suffifull, partners for germas and cient, and every requiso for "a od time" at hand. This year has sen no ex rule, and for the last-bree we ption to the has been nicely adjust to the aufrements of visitors, and, withet any rul easant boliat Mount Desert he been on done her day. Mrs. Whitneydas, as us share toward maker every on happy. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Warave I orate entertainmets, and the given elaband subscriptior dances the Malvern have been enjeed by clustered in the arbor and ade the waters gay with partiers young peop going to and fro to luncheor and dinner. The Corsair, the Norseman be Magnolia he Wave Crest. and many oth-s have been a hored along the beautiful show There has been no pronounced belie, but Mis Winona Davi has had a large share of attellion and popularity. Miss Grace Snelling, who combines the thic and piquancy of a Frens woman with the honest, outspoken Astricanism that belongs to her by birth, has sen universally ked and admired. Miss Hun of Washington who is an accomplished edinies, has been upon the desired for plished clinist, has been such in demand for musicals which are always a feature of Ber Harbergayety, and Mrs Howard Webb has added #t a little to the ge eral sociability. The have been celebras, too, to goo dis-

tincti# to the season.

erabyOliver Wendell Ho

by means least, native bried the events of the

won Meredith and is after the manner of And Macaulay.

Mrs. William D. Sloan as left Bar Harbor and returned to her hous in Lenox, where are Whitney is expected arily next month.

The Rockaway steepledasers were more than usually lucky on Edday. They had a clear sky, a good track. Secondings as beautiful as the sea and the turf could make them, and Fexhall Keene in the saddle. That the attendance was not quitoup to the standard was the fault of those wis selected dates that must necessarily clash with other associations. must necessarily clash with other associa-tions and at the height of the Newport and Bar Harbor seasons. In the club depends mainly for its support uses society people, it

A. Kesen, Mrs. Burton Berison, army, navy, choch, and legal dignitudes, and last, though

seeins curious that there hould choose days for their autumn meeting when the attractions of Newport are irresistible, and when even Hempstead and Cuens are for a brief time desarted. The racing was excellent however, and the immediate neighborhood was well represented.

g them the ven-

the Hon. John

ets, who have cale